

G.S. GIRI*, S.K. DAS* & M.P. NAYAR*: **A new species of
Maesa Forsk. (Myrsinaceae) from Arunachal Pradesh, India**

G.S. ギリ*・S.K. ダス*・M.P. ナヤール*: インド東北地方
よりイズセンリョウ属の1新種

***Maesa arunachalensis* Giri, Das & Nayar, sp. nov.**

Affinis *M. rugosae*, sed folius majoribus oblongis, margine integre, ad basin inequilateralibus, venis inconspicuis, inflorescentis laxe ramosis, petalo longioribus, dense floribus differt.

Trees, 15–20 m tall. Branches more or less terete, striated, profusely lenticellate, glabrous, bark thin, dark brown. Leaves usually alternate, sometimes the upper leaves spirally arranged, petiolate; petioles robust, deeply channelled, longitudinally striate, 2.0–3.5 cm long, glabrous; lamina oblong, (15–)20–30(–33) × (3.5–)5.0–10.0(–11.5) cm, thick coriaceous, rugose, shiny; base subrounded, inequilateral; apex acuminate; margin entire, recurved; midrib and lateral nerves obscure on upper surfaces, raised and much prominent beneath, midrib often longitudinally striate, lateral nerves 22–30 on each side of midrib; oblique, inarched near the margin, usually forked towards apex and each forking ends into a prominent marginal gland, ultimate reticulations obscure. Inflorescences laxly branched, axillary or terminal panicle; panicles 5–15 cm long, always longer than the subtending petioles and often half or more the length of lamina, glabrous, reddish or dark brown, striate. Flowers dense, in the form of “piper spike”, 5-merous, bracteate, bracteolate; bracts subulate, triangular-acuminate, 0.5–1.5 mm long, glabrous, very finely fringed at margin; bracteoles 2, remain pressed below the base of flowers, ovate-acuminate, 0.5–1.0 mm long, glabrous, finely fringed at margin; pedicels very short, 0.5–1.0 mm long, glabrous, often subsessile and shorter than subtending bracts. Calyx 5-lobed, lobes slightly joined at base, ovate-acute, 0.75–1.0 × 0.5 mm, imbricate, glabrous, finely longitudinally glandular striate particularly on crest, often hyaline and finely ciliate at margin. Corolla whitish, 5-lobed, lobes joined near the base, broadly ovate, 1.0–1.25 × 0.75–1.0 mm, apex obtuse or rounded, fleshy, glabrous, very faintly

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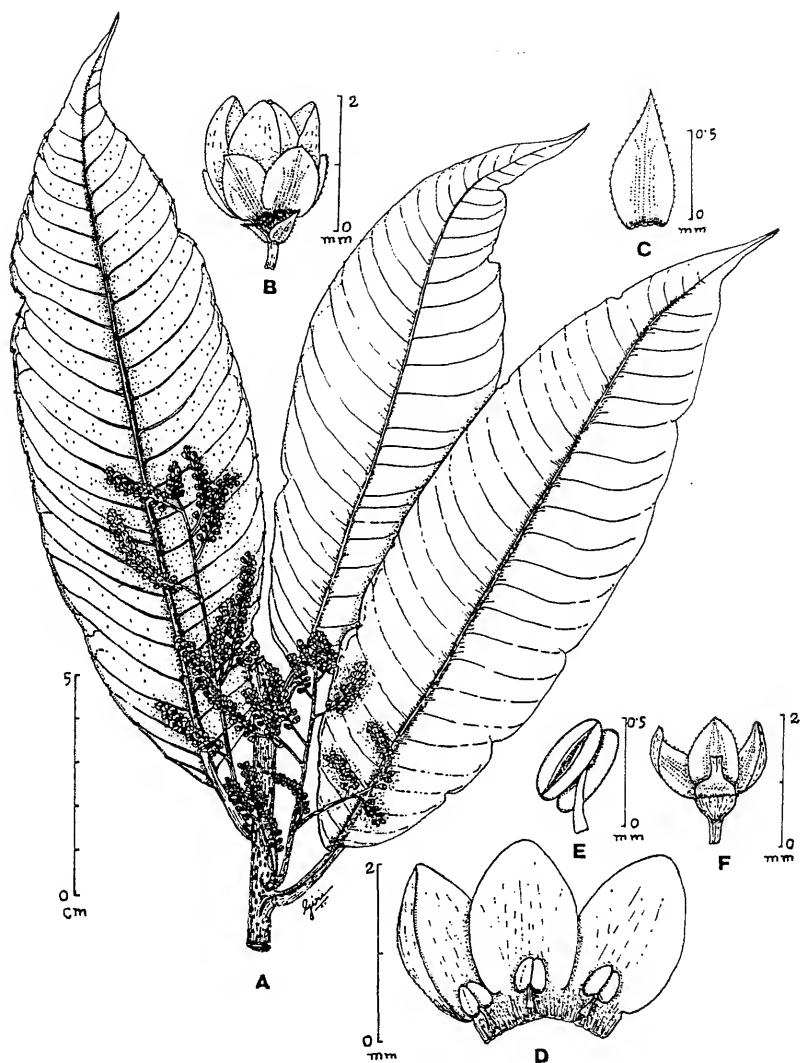


Fig. 1. *Maesa arunachalensis*. A, habit. B, flower. C, bract. D, part of corolla. E, stamen. F, gynoecium with sepals.

glandular striate, margin hyaline, subentire or crenulate-undulate; stamens 5, opposite to the corolla lobes and attached at base of corolla tube; filaments very short, 0.25 mm long, glabrous; anthers oblong, distinctly bilobed, 0.5 mm long, dorsifixed. Ovary semi-inferior, globose, free, upper part glabrous. Style robust, 0.25 mm long, glabrous; stigma inconspicuously lobed. Fruit not seen.

Fls.: January.

Type. On the way from Laa to Muri, Upper Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh, 900 m, 10.1. 1987, S.K. Das 3086A (Holotype in CAL). Isotypes. S.K. Das 3086B (CAL); S.K. Das 3086C and 3086D (AFS).

The new species is closely allied to *Maesa rugosa* C.B. Clarke, but can be easily distinguished by large, oblong, entire leaves with inequilateral base, reticulations not prominent; inflorescence laxly branched, much longer than petioles, densely flowered; corolla tube less than 1/4 length of corolla lobes.

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アルナチャル プラデシュ (アッサム) から *Maesa rugosa* 近似の新種を報告した。葉が長大全縁で基部が不相称, 花筒が短く花序が密などの点で区別できる。

□上野益三博士, その日本自然誌史研究 Dr. Masuzo Ueno (1900-1989) and his studies in history of Japanese natural history. 上野益三博士は平成元年6月17日午前8時10分, 心不全のため89歳の高齢で不帰の客となった。私たちは日本博物学史の最大の研究者を失ったのである。葬儀, 告別式は19日に瑞輪寺で行われた。博士は明治33年2月26日大阪市の上町^{うえまち}に生れた。彼の父は住宅から川一つへだてた道修町^{どうしゅうまち}の薬種問屋に勤めていた。そしてアサガオ, ボタン, バラ, キクと次々に園芸にこっていったため, 当時郊外だった豊中村 (現在は市) へ転居した。博士は幼い時から自然に親しめた。その自然的, 家庭的環境から, 彼がナチュラリストとなり, また本草学史, 博物学史に興味をもつようになったことが理解される。

大阪薬学専門学校を卒業した博士は川村多実二著『日本淡水生物学』2巻 (1918) を読んで, この学問にあこがれ大正12年京都大学動物学科に入学し, 川村博士のもとにミジンコ類を研究, 卒業論文は「日本淡水産鰓脚類」だった。京都大学の助手となって教室の図書掛をつとめ, 昭和4年に講師となり, 理学部付属となった大津臨湖実験所に勤め, 川村多実二所長のもとに所員として研究を続け, 後に自ら所長となった。京都大学の教養部の生物学の教授をつとめ, 昭和38年 (1963) 停年退職し, 京都大学名誉教授となった。